

## Chapter 2

1. The text uses the example of *Mad Max* and its sequel to demonstrate
  - a. that anarchy is horrific
  - b. that anarchy never persists for long
  - c. that even an unpleasant government is better than none at all
  - \*d. all of the above
  
2. Post apocalyptic fiction, such as *Mad Max*, *Lord of the Flies*, *The Postman*, and *Lucifer's Hammer*, demonstrate
  - \*a. Human instinct for governance
  - b. Darwinism
  - c. Chaos theory
  - d. Patriarchy
  
3. The story of Bobsville and the collaborative efforts of the rice farmers illustrates
  - a. the development of modern agricultural techniques
  - b. the failure of government institutions to maintain infrastructure
  - \*c. the role of collective action in providing security
  - d. how civilization has a corrupting influence
  
4. Which of the following statements is false?
  - a. Collective action is coordinated group action that is designed to achieve a common goal that individuals acting on their own could not otherwise obtain.
  - \*b. Collective action is not necessary if there is a strong leader.
  - c. Collective action is the essence of government.
  - d. There are certain goods that individuals can achieve only through working together with others.
  
5. Which of the following statements is true?
  - a. Individual security is the ability of a leader to hold on to power.
  - b. What many people call regime security, political scientists refer to as national security.
  - c. Security is only a marginal governmental concern.
  - \*d. Security is the ability to protect something of value.
  
6. The protection of borders and governmental structures from outside threats is defined as \_\_\_\_\_ security
  - a. Regime
  - b. Individual
  - \*c. State
  - d. National

7. The protection of the interests or survival of tribal, ethnic, or other groups that exist within and across state borders is defined as \_\_\_\_\_ security

- a. Regime
- b. Individual
- c. State
- \*d. National

8. Regime security is a leader(s) ability to protect their hold on

- \*a. power
- b. borders and government structures
- c. voters
- d. the world

9. The clash over immigration policy between the U.S. federal government and the state of Arizona in 2010 concerns

- \*a. state security
- b. regime security
- c. national security
- d. individual security

10. Simply defined *Power* is

- a. the ability (or right) to control people
- \*b. the ability to get something done
- c. the military strength of a state
- d. a supernatural being or force

11. The reserve of power an individual holds and on which he or she can call to achieve political goals is called

- \*a. political capital
- b. the reserve clause
- c. security power
- d. allocative authority

12. When the social structure or context leads one to accept that another person's commands, direction, or other forms of control over their actions, the person is thought to have

- a. Power
- b. Security
- \*c. Authority
- d. Charisma

13. Which of the following statements is false?

- a. The term *anarchy* refers to an absence of any kind of overarching authority or hierarchy.

- b. Anarchy is, perhaps, the most inefficient form of human organization there is.
- \*c. The United States was only in an anarchic state for most of the nineteenth century.
- d. Anarchists are ideologues who long for a lack of hierarchy.

14. Power and Authority constrain the individual in a \_\_\_\_\_ state

- a. anarchical
- \*b. hierarchical
- c. chaotic
- d. transformative

15. Which of the following political theorists described life in the state of nature as “solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short”?

- a. Aristotle
- b. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- c. John Locke
- \*d. Thomas Hobbes

16. These occur when individuals or groups agree to join resources and abilities for a purpose that *individually* benefits members:

- a. pivotal groupings
- \*b. alliances
- c. group associations
- d. coordinates

17. Which of the following theorists asserted that people surrender only those rights that are absolutely necessary for the government to carry out its primary function?

- \*a. John Locke
- b. Anthony Hopkins
- c. Karl Marx
- d. Sigmund Freud

18. Which of these thinkers believed that if someone does not follow the rules of the general will, they will be “forced to be free”?

- a. John Adams
- b. Adam Smith
- \*c. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- d. John Locke

19. What is significant about Jean-Jacques Rousseau that distinguishes him from Thomas Hobbes and John Locke?

- a. Rousseau was Belgian, while Hobbes and Locke were British.
- \*b. Rousseau did not believe that civilized society is an improvement on the state of nature.

- c. Rousseau emphasized radical individualism and believed people should be free to pursue their own interests over those of the community.
- d. Rousseau believed life in the state of nature was a brutal, unforgiving existence.

20. Lewis Coser examined group conflict in terms of which of the following?

- \*a. the social or political functions it served
- b. how little groups contribute to society
- c. the way to maximize economic productivity
- d. their underlying benefit to rice production

21. Which of the following statements best describes the importance of “the other”?

- \*a. You can absolutely define those who are not part of the group by initiating a conflict with them.
- b. Leaders are not very concerned with it.
- c. These are the people that wind up working the hardest and paying the most taxes.
- d. It really has no value as a concept.

22. The “rally ’round the flag effect” refers to which of the following?

- a. Americans tend to say the Pledge of Allegiance more often than do citizens of other nations.
- \*b. Whenever Americans perceive a threat to the nation, public opinion polls show that there is also an upsurge in the president’s approval ratings.
- c. Flag production is often associated with national holiday celebrations.
- d. Owning a flag is a good indicator of whether someone will be successful.

23. Which of the following statements about group identity is false?

- a. Group identification first becomes important when the members ask the crucial question of who can be a member of the group.
- b. Human groups tend to be amorphous.
- c. Leaders constantly try to manipulate the qualifications for group membership to achieve their own political ends.
- \*d. Group identity is fixed; it never varies.

24. Intergroup conflict leads to a strengthening of

- \*a. group identity
- b. group identification
- c. group membership
- d. group dynamics

25. According to your textbook, government is defined as

- a. the means to an end
- \*b. a set of agreements, laws, or other political structures designed to provide permanent hierarchy\*
- c. the social contract

d. a collective agreement between a group of people with a common problem

26. The following, according to political scientist Brian L. Job, are securities critical to understanding the political dynamics of developing nations, *except*

- a. state security
- b. regime security
- c. national security
- \*d. political security

27. The origin of government can be traced to

- a. animal hierarchical structures
- \*b. familial hierarchical structures
- c. bureaucratic structures
- d. anarchical structures

28. Individuals earn political capital by doing favors for others in the hope that they will deliver their support at a future date.

- \*a. True
- b. False

29. There is no difference between power and authority.

- a. True
- \*b. False

30. What is the central element in political group dynamics?

- a. homogeneity
- b. strength
- c. leadership
- \*d. conflict

31. According to John Locke, the primary function of government is

- \*a. the preservation of property
- b. to give tax credits for scary hairdos
- c. to lead the nation into war
- d. the confiscation of property

32. According to your textbook, power is to politics as

- \*a. money is to capitalism
- b. freedom is to slavery
- c. Michael Scott is to Dwight Schrute
- d. faith is to religion

33. What is the essence of government?

- \*a. collective action\*

- b. maintaining armies
- c. torturing citizens
- d. faith-based organizations

34. Which one of the following films conjures up most closely a social expression known as anarchy?

- a. *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*
- b. *Twilight*
- c. *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*
- \*d. *Mad Max*

Type: E

35. Explain what the text means by its claim that the essence of government is collective action.

- \*a. Answer varies.

Type: E

36. Using the example of Bob the farmer, examine why and how we theoretically progress from anarchy to government.

- \*a. Answer varies.

Type: E

37. Compare and contrast the different types of security (State, Regime, National, Individual).

- \*a. Answer varies.

Type: E

38. Define the terms *hierarchy*, *anarchy*, and *alliance*, and explain how each helps to explain the origins and purpose of government.

- \*a. Answer varies.

Type: E

39. Discuss how leaders can make use of group identity and group conflict to increase their authority.

- \*a. Answer varies.

Type: E

40. Explain how someone might go about accumulating “political capital” and how this accumulation can increase someone’s power.

- \*a. Answer varies.

Type: E

41. Sociologist Lewis Coser examines group conflict in terms of the social and political functions it serves. He argues that the degree to which people consider themselves part

of a group increases when that group is engaged in conflict with another group. Explain why groups tend to coalesce when confronted with an external threat and give at least one example of this occurring in history.

\*a. Answer varies.